To the Editor of the Herald:—
Suppose you let us have peace as between Patrick O'Callighan and John British Bull. The letters you have published on the Alabama question, written by persons imagining themselves representatives of Irish-American feeling, are eminently foolish. It is really too bad that these blatant jackasses should cognized by the HERALD as leaders of Ir sh be recognized by the Herald as leaders of Ir shopping in this country. Every true naturalized Inshman, like every true German here, is bound to subordinate every other consideration to that of fidelity to the United States. This tank about weeping freand is all nonsense. If the literary patriots would dry their tears and act the part of men they would receive the approval of public opinion. As they are now presented in the press they are a smallpox on the face of the body points. Out upon such rascals! The citizens of Irish birth who ardently desire a war with the hypocritical and bloodinitisty English, and a c ready to take the Erst, middle and last part in a contest with that Power, are not blatant; they bide their time. The mouthings of frothing bar bows and entinguistic hote; whiters should not be accepted as Arish-American opinion. NINETERNTH CORPS.

## Dissatisfied with Everybody. NEW YORK, Feb. 9, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-In the strictures of an Englishman, which ap-peared in your issue of yesterday, on the subject of covered whither he is druting? In my mind they are aimless and insignificant enough to mean nothndence peculiar to the instincts of "Bullism." It Gladstone and Grant are shuffling the cards with a view to the feathering of their own nests, it does not follow from the premises that Irishmen are to be gratuitously insulted by any or every English bigot who chooses to cast aspersions upon their character. Whether the Irish may be "spilm' for a fight' on their own hook, they won't go in for more of the fighting than is natural to do in a war between consins. They have no objection to see the fitte of our soldisant aristocraey glide gendy into it, if this be their ampitabn, as much as they of all things desire that the world should know they have carriages in Fifth avenue and cousins in England; but should victory be likely to stip through the fingers of the "ganteel," the proofeges of Orangeism—once Yankeedom proper shows pluck, honesty and energy enough to combat the old monster plunderer—I can promise our Englishman par excellence that our countrymen will be on hand and to the rescue, acoloving leats of daring and prowess that will forcibly, if not agreeably, remaind him of the many bloody battle fletes where Irishmen of before made the Saxon tyrant bite the dust.

Whether war to a thing to be devoutly wished for or not, should it come, Irishmen will be sure to strike a blow that will prove their fieldly not only to lattle and latherland, but to their adopted country. Will an Englishman or an Orangeman go in for more? Anyhow our motto is be gratuitousty insuited by any or every English

AN IRISHMAN.

Privateers in War. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

In your paper of the 9th last, appeared a communication under the head of "English as well as Yankoe Privateers," in which the writer, Mr. Edward Lee, 99 Wilham street, seems intent on scaring the universal Yankee nation out of the idea of going to war with Great Britain. He has carefully read all your erticles on the Alabama question, he says, and wishes to be informed through the columns of the IBRALD "what sort of privateers the English could make out of those magnificent, powerful and swift nal, Anchor lines, &c., of British packets." I will state that these vessels are unfit for war purposes, for the reason that they are ten times as long poses, for me reason marking are ten times as long as they are wide, and if they carried guins on their upper decks they would roll them all averboard in the first storm they might experience after leaving the British Chaunei, and if they should be lavored with fair weather and the guas not be low the recoil of a broad-side of such guas as they must carry would nearly, if not quite, capsize one of those suips. They roll at such a learful rate in a moderate sea that their guas would be of but little use its them in any weather.

of those ships. They roll at such a fearful rate in a moderate sea that their guns would be of but little use to them in any weather.

Besides, they are propeited by screws, and would be unable to manocuvre in such a manner as to avoid the broadside shots of a shorter and wider side-wheel ship like those of American build, whose wheels and breadth of beam keep them upright as a dish and enable them to untimanentie the long, awkners and rolling propellers.

Moreover, oetug built of tron is another disqualfication; for their sides could be more easily pierced by the shots of the terrible guns which would be used against them; and then what sort of plugs would stop the many-cornered and ragged holes made in the iron side?

If those ships are depended on by Mr. Lee, he is leaning on a broken reed. To offset all those packeds, even if they could be used in war, we have many sidewheel steamships that could be very quickly clothed with the panoply of war; for instance, those ranning to the Istamus, in the California hae, and many other coastwise steamships, on

cerribly cripple the commerce of Mr. Bull, in case of a war.

En glishmen read our partisan newspapers and come to the conclusion that we have neither a nay nor a commercial marine worth a collar; but experience will teach them a different lesson if war does take place. The war of 1s12 should be a warming to them. When that war was declared by the United States against Great Britain a member of the House of Lords ridiculed the loca of our navy being able to make a demonstration, and said—"What have we to lear from a lew Yankee cockboats," which bits of striped bunning at their masthcads? They will all be annufillated in a very short time."

One of those "Yankee cockboats," called the Constitution—or "Old fronsides," as the sailors called Ber—took two of the linest frigates that the British had ever set affoat in the first year of the war. These ware the timerriere and the Java, each of superior force to their captor. She also captured the Cyano and the Levant and others. What the other "Yankee cockboats" did was safikient to make John Buil a loser, in two years and a half of war, of twenty-five hundred and seventy old vessels of all sizes and descriptions on the sea and lakes; and that was skay years ago!

There will be more Yankee cockboats affoat 'Agnott these days' than nero were then it war takes place, and Mr. Bull will be very much astonished at their provess, I believe.

C. W., 305 East Thirteenth street.

Pay or Fight.
FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK, Feb. 9, 1872. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :
14 seems the spirit of '75 is still alive in the hearts

of business this merning my attention was drawn to a pincard placed on the statue of Washington, in Union square, on which were printed the following significant words: —"Americans, did Washington and our forefathers die for us to be cowards? No. England, pay or fight." I think those few words express the sentiment of every true American, whether of native or foreign birth, throughout this glorious lend of ones. And I hope, Mr. Editor, that fresident Grant and the Government at Washington will adnere to the firm stand which they have already taken, and not yield one lots to the demands of the Englise. Let us night to the very death somer than be placed in the light of the world as a nation of cowards.

A TRUE AMERICAN.

"Reware of the Irish!" NEW York, Feb. 10, 1872.

I am an admirer of true born Americans, not Irish-Americans, as they call themselves, but the true Anglo-Saxon. I know well, as everybody else, that it is nothing but the Irish that are blustering so. Americans, the Irish are the ruin of you. If you could this day get rid of them to-morrow you would be a superior nation and respected by every would be a superior nation and respected by every nation on the earth, instead of which every other nation laughs at you, though it is the Irish that are making tools of themselves. All other nations think that it is the Americans that are doing so; but in that they are signify mistaken, for Americans are pilee, quiet, respectable people. Now, in this morning's Heriand there is a correspondence signed "A True Blue American." Now, if everybody will read that correspondence it will be seen that I tell the truth about Americans. See it he don't talk reasonable; it is not clustering but mild language. Now read the correspondence signed "A Wild Irishman." It says in one place if President Grant would issue his proclamation excluding all Americans from this fight and let out the job by contract to the loyal Irishmen of America they will wan John Bul from the earth in less than offe year. This is perfectly about. If the Americans would do this it would be the ruth of America and Irishman, it made England savage when they transported the Irish exiles here. The Americans in England thought they would have a parade for the boneft of these Irish murderers, and it might have created a good deal or trouble with England. Americans do not encourage the Irish they are a very mean race, as you will due out one of these days. And believe me, A BRITON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9, 1872.

The question of war with England suggests to my faind the following programme, which I will trouble you to publish in your widely circulated paper:—Let President Grant say the word and 100,000 Irish-

THE POPULAR PAROXYSM. | men can in twenty days be ready to march over the Canadian border, and, after taking possession of

A Peaceful Philosopher. BROOKLYN, Feb. 9, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD: -It would seem that all this clamor for war with England is as absurd at it is uncalled for. Have the English government by any official act intimated that it is their intention to withdraw from the much in excess of their anticipations, were to be repudiated and thrown aside? No; nothing has been done to warrant this sudden outburst of feeting, and many of your correspondents are impressed with the idea that in the event of war it would be mere chird's play to gobble up the Canadas and annihilate the shipping of which England is so justly proud. War is no joke, as we know. Are we not still writhing under the taxes of a recent event, which will not be decreased by a dispute with England? Let these British subjects, particularly those who are at variance with the government under whose flag they were born, return to their own country, and there say and do what they so loudly proclaim here. Let the party whose letter appears in your columns to day, and who avers that the case as represented in your paper as not being put "half strongly enough for the great mass of the American people," wife the sentiments of his own class, and no doubt the Americans will present their own case when the proper time comes. Where was the Sixty-mata regiment man, with the 50,000 men so soon to be raised in the event of war, when the tandful of deluded Penians were making their abortive attempt to capture Canada and oraw our government into condict with a friendig mere chiid's play to gobble up the Canadas and an-

Power? 1 caonot imagine that intelligent Americans de-le acceptance of the control of the contr

To the Editor of the Herald:—
The telegrams from England have startled the from quiet slumbers. We Americans appear to possess a stereotype phase in our mode of looking at international affairs. When the old Revolution ended we supposed, or took it for granted, that pestion of national defence was not thought of. The war with the Barbary Powers brought us before the world in an unexpected manner; but after its close and the grand victories and achievements of our little navy, under the old commanders, brought fame to us as a people, the navy was suffered to go into neglect. Then came the war of 1812, with England, which brought similar results, and the men and the ships and the officers were laid away and suffered to rot. The civil war among ships and officers were required the country was struck aghast to find it had no pavy. The rivers and the lakes and the ocean were all scraped and scoured to bring into the service strong arms and brave hearts for the common safety. But no sooner was peace proclaimed than the navy was forgotten sold, broken up, and the welfare of the country was hazarded, or left to repose on the debris of a rulneus and destructive war. It is well for the country, at once, to count up its possessions in neval force, and investigate wisely the means it has for events to come. There seems to be a strange fatality about the way it is disregarded. One would suppose that we were deliberately discarding the teachings of

naval officer of any experience who would no have said, if his opinion had been asked, that to protect our flag and our national dignity from dis-honor by a petry State it is necessary to maintain a large and well appointed fleet in the West Indies and Caban waters. The very presence of force is a protection. Spain knows well enough that if we

protection. Spain knows well enough that if we fail to police our own commerce and our own sinps sie can and will do it for us.

As to the matter of the Alabama claims, wise men all over the country have seen all along that the critical moment had not yet come. Correspondents from Washington tell us that our "President has put his foot down hard and firm." It may reasonably be supposed that England has never raised her toot an inch in this matter. Any one who has carefully traced the negotiations from the beginning may casily see this. Now need we befoot ourselves by supposing that the position assumed by her ministers is one of mere bluster. The English government know very well that those millions of money which we demanded are to be wrung out of the pockets of her people. Al England knows it. The English government could not plant itself on a more popular

ters is one of mere binstor. The English government know very weit that those midions of money which we demanded are to be wrung out of the pockets of her people. All England knows it. The English government could not plant itself on a more popular basis, and every man and woman in England, from the prince to the peasant, will be, and are, as united in their resolve not to pay that demand as it will be sure to come out of their purses it they pay it. The attitude of England is in reality to day precisely what it was in the beginning. She has fully and frankly, and, we must say, once for all, defiantly, offered in the alternative to withdraw our claims of go to war. For the first time in the controversy England has offered to us and profered to us the ugly thing—war, and she means it. All England mean it. They had as well lose Canada and commerce as millions of gold pounds, and they know it.

The dignity of this nation now stands exposed as it never was before. God grant that no war may come out of it; but every patriot must equally pray that no dishoner may come out of its well.

It is now pertinent to ask, if our persistent and suicidal efforts to cut down and desiroy our navy have not been one immense temptation to England to oring about this crists. She knows we have no ships building—our navy yard material is going into swint docay. She knows that we are not, rebuilding or preserving what we have. It is not long since it was proposed in Congress to sell out the remnants which we have, and build merchant steamers with the proceeds—a proposition equivalent to disbanding our naval power altogether.

As the ligral padd the said not long ago—"out down the navy, even if we cut the throat of the nation by so doing"—that is indeed strange statesmmanip. It is even now proposed to eliminate three entire grades from the navy—to save, at best, a lew hundred dollars. A navy without commanders would indeed be a singular sight! It is striking, with one fatal blow, at all casily tradition, not only of our own country, but

A Defence of Renegade Shipowners.

NEW York, Feb. 9, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALD:—

Let me say that if war with England can be fermented by minor agencies it will be through the medium of your sensational articles and the ferections letters of your fellow countrymen admitted into the columns of the Herald.

My object in addressing you to-day is not to dispute the expediency of your course, for it would be lide to expect anything short of calumny against Great Britain from you. None look for less Great Britain from you. None look for less, and the most bigoted Feman can ask no more. But in the number of your counts against Great Britain, so gluttonously pressed day by day, there are a few that I would like permis-sion to set your readers right upon. First, it is hammered into their heads daily that one of the oraims is for "the loss of our commerce by the transfer of our ships to the British dag." Let me examine this failacy for a moment. During the war-your civil war which you blusteringly require Bugland to pay for, the effects of all your bad generalship, all your destructive legislation in-cluded—and at its commencement there appeared on the scene as privateers two small vessels—to wit, the Sumter and Jeff Davis. Will you have the nonesty to acquaint your readers with the na-

they to do-but fly to sheltering folds of British laws and Britain's flag? Some owners, it is true, were prejudiced against so doing, and their vessels rotted at the dock or were descroyed at sea. Those who were wise, however, solicited the aid of their English friends, and, under the benighant freedem of England's "Merchants' Shipping act," sold them their vessels, taking back either a perpetual charter or a mortgage equal to the value of the vessel. Application for a temporary register was made, and one obtained at the British Consulate at the port where the change was made, and six months allowed before the ship need go to a British port to exchange her temporary for a permanent register. Thus were American Interests covered by the ample and comforting power of the meteor flag, while the British people or nation did not receive one penny's advantage, except the cost of a register at the British Consulate and at the port where the final papers were made. And here, parenthetically, let me say that these craft were not robbed at the consulas office, as they would have been at your own Castom Houses. As a proof that I write of what I know, let me add that it so happened that many of my shipowing mends gamed my intervention in this manner, and I saleltered under my country's flag as many as infecen or twenty vessels, without one cont of remineration to myself. All these vessels combined to their usual trade, actually owned by Americans—American in every particular, just as it there had osen no transfer made, even the captains, if Americans—before, still remaining—the sole difference belong the color and value of the flag. Now, may I ask if this is decimanting amender, over the testing that is not protecting it? It is the narrow-mindedness and loved readoness. the color and value of the flag. Now, may I ask if this is decimating American commerce, or, rather, is if not protecting it? It is the narrow-minicadness and local jealousies of your own legislation that prevents the return of these ships to their original flag—the flag of their precent owners; and it is the same policy which has destroyed your shipting—not the sumiter or Jer Davis, or Alabama or Shenandean, or any sace thing. As I said, many of these vessels under the British flag will have again to be sold to some subject of a neutral Power, as was before the case—say to the Dutch, Danes, Portuguese, Brazilian, Haytien, Filjian, or any flag less neighess or cowering than the Stars and Stripes. To mose that remain British will occur the anomaly of Yankoes privateering on their own shipping, Now, if many vessels, numbers of which I cound name, assumed the Dutch. Danish, Argentine, Brazilian, Portuguese and other flags during the war, why not make a demand upon those governments for destroying your commerce by transferring vessels to their co.ors? Go to war with the whole world about it. It is an easy matter, according to your views, to "flog all creation."

I think I have a claum against the government of

willy not make a demand upon those governments for descroying your commorce by transferring vessels to their co.ors? Go to war with the whote world about it. It is an easy matter, according to your views, to "folg all creation."

I think I have a claim against the government of the United States for shielding and Jostering its commerce when it was liself poweriess to raise a fluger to help. But I will not present it, as it is unusual for it to pay anything except in the shape of Presidential offerings to aid his cause, or to the government rings, and I think I did hear of a case where money being puid into the Treasury for account of others its lawful owners have yet to see the color of it. And this in matter concerning its own subjects—I beg pardon, its citizens and citizenesses.

Second—As you have assumed the right to take your text in one of your articles from remarks made by the late Mr. Cobden, and from him to tay a foundation for an endless parasitical growth of "consequential damages," which go not belong to the treaty, but which, fungus like, are made to soil and poison it, I may be permitted to point to the living Butler, as that gentleman was reported in your issue of the stn inst. What says not tellegiand is satisfied with the treaty, but not with our infringement of its terms," " \* " \* " and I believe we prepared and presented."

I am not afollower of dehate, but who, liberal as ne was, would resent, if alive, with all the honesty of the justice of it than a statesman who has passed from the sphere of dehate, but who, liberal as ne was, would resent, if alive, with all the honesty of his noble English heart, the capitity and arrogince of demands made in debance of a solemn treaty as impetuously and warmly as the stoutest of Englishmen, be a statesman, liberal, conservative, aristocrat, commoner, migh class, or low class, And this brings me to my third point, which is to ask your readers to dismiss from their minds the idea that ther whole world is looking upon this land with longing; covetous eye,

pean States."

So much for the great love for this prefentious people by I uropeans. Had only Paimerston yielded to the Emperor Napoleon and interiered in rayor of the Southern Confederation there would to-day be loss pomposity and arrogance than is now aired daily by government and people. For this escape from national destruction let the country thank God, Paimerston and England, and let all the people say, Amen. Enclosing my card, I am TWENTY YEARS AN UNNATURALIZED RESIDENT.

View of an "Angle-Sexon Hater."

New York, Feb. b, 1872.

To the Editor of the Herald:— I cannot help congratulating you, as the embodi-

I cannot help congratuating you, as the embodi-ment of magnanimity, toleration and patience, in ad-mitting to your columns an article over the signa-ture of "An Englishman." Why, Mr. Editor, who else in this world, or in any other, could deliver him-self of such balderdash but "An Englishman." It self of such banderdash but "An Englishman." It is only the English that could represent pirate menof-war as merchant vessels. It is only the English that could illustrate the revolt of some states in our Union by quo;ing the war between France and Germany. It is only the English that could wound honor by casting their pledged word on the water to oc thrown behind when needed, as in their trial with our college boys. It is only the English that with our college boys. It is only the English that could cheat a foreign puglist of his well won victory. It is only the English that could blow the people of Hindostan from the cannon's mouth, and are now attempting to cheat the Aimignty of his own by committing the remains of the defunct common people to the flames, occause they endeavor to rid their country of its worst enemies—savage intruders that are gormandizing the substance of the people, it is only the English that could make it a benal offence for frishmen to educate their children, and then substance newspapers and penny-a-liners to villiv them over papers and america too. It is only the English that make with the litterty-loving people of freiand a treaty only to be broken with a people of reliand a treaty only to be broken with a people of reliand a treaty only to be broken with a people of reliand a treaty only to be broken with a people of reliand a treaty only it been to the lowest meenance" (the English are distinguished for these, high and low, for easte and class, lords and paupers and half the people debased in wearing the old clothes of the descendants of their Norman conquerors, of Master and slave is inseparable from the English and experience that the English never pay a cent to any one until they are made to do so. He says, dwe might obtain Canada, the English never pay a cent to any one until they are made to do so. He says, dwe might obtain Canada, the English never pay a cent to any one until they are made to do so. He says, dwe might obtain Canada, the English never pay a cent to any one until they are made to do so. He says, dwe might obtain Canada, the English never pay a cent to any one until they are made to do so. He says, dwe might obtain Canada, the English never pay a cent to any one until they are made to do so. He says, dwe might obtain Canada, the English never pay a cent to any one until they are made to do so. He says, dwe might obtain their troops." That was a sensible way to this Continent shall be cursed with the ra could cheat a foreign pugilist of his well won vic-

CIPHER NOBODY.

FRBRUARY 6, 1872.

It is a pleasure, indeed, to read the comprehen-sive and dignified editorial in Tuesday's HERALD; it proves that the Herald has the old solid leaven of reason and justice yet at the core. What a contrast

Constant vendetta style, revenge the wrongs done to his forefathers by men who lived three generations ago.

I think the noisy bluster of the Ignorant or foolish on both sides will never cause war or control the issue of events. Thank God, there are ENGUAR WISE AND GREAT MEN on both sides to settle this unfortunate difference without the aid of the Irish immigrants or the doting out patriotic hero. To the strangers who have been well received by the American people I would only say, it is very bad manners to interiere with your host's nonsenold affatts until you are asked, more especially when, you may renember, not many years ago these same people were not quite so ready to help when called upon; and to the patriotic old gentleman I would only say, please rest easy in your easy chair; you only injure your nerves or run great risk of being carried off by an apopleptic fit if you allow your angry and vindictive passions to rule. Your sons and their sons are strong enough, nervous enough and trave enough, when necessity requires it, to delend your nonor, revenge your wrongs, if you have any, and take care of all the interests of their country.

FEATURE DED SOLDIERS

American Ignorance Versus English Intelligence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I presume that the majority of Americans know at this time what England meant by the World's Fair that she delivered in 1851; and the majority of Fair that she delivered in 1861; and the majority of Americans know that England always has been and is at the present time a very proud nation. And Americans ought to know in the year of our Lord 1872 that intelligence frequently makes some people proud, and that ignorance makes others equally proud and a little prouder; and if the American people are not prouder of the latter accomplishment than any other nation that caims to be independent, then I am no judge of the signs of the times.

pendent, then I am no judge of the signs of the times.

The New England people have made a great to-do for a number of years past about school houses and education, and have spent large sums of money to promote education, that they might lead, as they do, in good habits, the people of other sections, who are not so fortunately situated as themselves in point of privileges; and, with the educational facilities that are now within reach of all who leet disposed to partake of them, without price, I think that the American people had better loss the sinall sum they claim from England for damages done to our commerce while engaged in a rupture with the Southern States, than to sacrifice any more lives for the ostensible purpose of collecting a few pairty dollars. My stay in Brunswick is limited to three or four days, and I hope, that I may receive in the meantume occlair demonstration that there is one man in America who respects the powers that be. Respectfully,

# ANOTHER LUCRETIA BORGIA.

She is Accused of Poisoning Two Husbands

she is Accused of Poisoning Two Husbands and the Wife of Her First Husband.

[From the Louisville (Ky.) Ledger, Feb. 8.]

Some twelve years ago there came to Louisville, from Germany, a very attractive-looking German girl, of about eighteen years of age, named, if our recollection serves us right, Catherine Methor. She was what is termed a beautiful woman, finely developed, with faultiess form and graceful motion—a woman who would attract attention wherever seen. She remained at Louisville but a short time, when she left the city for the town of Rockport, on the Indiana side of the river, about fifty intea above Louisville, where she soon obtained service in the family of an old and wealthy farmer named Sharp, residing some two and a half or three miles above the town.

Mr. Sharp and his aged wife lived alone together, their children having all marries and removed from the old homestead. The old people were very highly esteemed, and were well known to nearly all the citizens of the county. Catharine found her new home a very pleasant one, and was apparently well contented and very happy. About two years after she had entered the Sharp family Mrs. Sharp was taken ill. She was confined to her bed for some time; ont, growing better, her speedy recovery was frondly hoped for by her husband and children. Very suddenill, however, she was taken worse, suffering intense bains in the abdomen for some hours, when she died. The symptoms of her fatal liddes, it was rememoered a few years later, were decidedly those of poison from arsenic or strychnine.

Mr. Sharp and his children mourned her death,

lace into the countenance of her aged lover. Those glances, as she well knew, were not to be with stood; and so the old man's passion was only inflamed and his suit pressed with more carnest determination.

Catharine took a few days to deliberate over the matter, and then she returned answer to use persevering but gray-haired lover that she would marry him on condition that he would deed her his farm, valued at about twenty-five thousand dolars, and certain other monleys and property. This the old man agreed to do, and in due course of time all the nocessary priers for the transfer were legally drawn and placed in Catharine's hands. Then the wedding took place, and for a couple of years or more the managed oil man bathe's in the sunshine of her amiles, and received her toying with all the delight of a child. But suddenly he died. His disease was a languishing one at first, and indicated toward its fault termination a speedy recovery. But those dreadful pains that had been noticed in the illness of his wife immediately prior to her demise supervened, and as suddenly and painfully as his aged when had died from polson at the hands of Catharine, but they dared only breathe their suspicions suppressed in whispers, lest the law should take not do them in the shape of an action for slander.

Obtharine was rich. See had but just reached the prime of womanhood, was the most beautiful woman in the courty, and it is not at all surprising that the days of her widowhood were mane bearaged by the attentions she received from both men and women. In due course of time her grief was so much assuaged that she received as a saitor for her hand a well-known and popular merchant, named Batchelor, who did business, we believe, at Rockport and Evansville. Mr. Batchelor was supposed to be wealthy, and so his suit for Catharine's heart and hand prospered, and they were martied. The course of their married life ran smoothly enough. Indeed, their apparent happiness became subject of remark. Both were apparently deeply devoted to each ot

THE INTERNATIONAL AND GAMBETTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALD:-

No, sir -at least not directly. Gambetta is a re publican of pretty near the same stamp as Thiel Payre and others of that lik—a so-called modera republican—a man who wiil gladly, perhaps, agtatate for a palace revolution, to gratify his ambition but never for a social changing of the present order of society—an amateur radical, not a radical out of principles—the French George Francis Train. The attitude he has taken during the death struggle of the Commune: his cowardly silence, when he should have come forward to lend his eloquence and gentus to the oppressed; his acquiescence in the victory of the banditu of Versailes—all that, in my oblinion, has proved that Gambetta does not sympathize with the international; and all that, I think, is sufficient ground for the international to publicly disavow him and to kick him out wherever he may show mines!.

In the face of all assertions to that effect the International does not allow liself to be humburged by demagogues and frauds. If the society spreads in France it is by reason of the oppression of the republican Thiers government: it is because the working classes are compelled by the laws of self-preservation to make tablea was of their oppressors. Perhaps Gambetta's speeches swell its numbers? Perhaps that he thus indirectly works in behalf of this res it. The international has nothing to do with Gambetta and you would only do justice to the much standered society to publish this lact.

THE HAVILEN SOLDIERS IN RATTLE.

## THE HAYTIEN SOLDIERS IN BATTLE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALP:—
The erroneous statement which appeared in this day's Herald, having reference to the soldiers of Hayti, and ascribing to a mere farce their usual mode of fighting when at war with their enemies, is too obvious to find credence with any sound and ward their fellow men prevent their acknowledging in any case the true merit of the latter, no ward their fellow men prevent their acknowledging in any case the true merit of the latter, not even after seeing, with their own eyes, enough to disabuse their minds on the false impressions they may have injudiciously entertained against those whose worth and valor cannot be denied them. General Preston, one of the military glories of Hayti, whose sensitive feelings must have been sorely wounded by the malignant reflections cast upon his brave comrades in arms, has already given sufficent proofs to the world what Haytien spidlers could do when under his general ship. In fact it cannot be denied that they are equal to any emergency, and, indeed, to any soldiers in the world, and may be compared to those of Lodi, Jena, Eylau and Wagram, under Napoleon the Great. Abundant proofs of their achievements are still iresh, both in history and memory, to attest what they are capable of when at war with a foreign foe. Yes, the very negroes aliuded to.

General Preston, as every one knows, is a dashing and guilant soldier; he has on more than one occasion led the brave division under his command to victory; and there is not the least doubt that if Hayti were to embark in a foreign war to morrow, he is the man who would be called upon to assume command of the whole army, as under sucu a brave military tactician the men, both old and young, would do produgies and reap the laurels of the day. Although suca generats as General Preston are few in Hayti, still, with regard to sol hers in rank and and life, no culoytum of their real valor can convey a just idea of their innate ardor for hard fighting. May these frank assertions now enlighten all those that know but little of Haytien soldiers and their oft-repeated exploits in the field of battle!

AN EYE WIFNESS.

Masters H. L. Freeman and George S. Davol, Midshipmen A. H. Nickels, J. Dix Bolles and G. B. Harber, Assistant Surgeon A. T. Magruder and Payber, Assistant Surgeon A. T. Magruder and Paymaster Charles A. McDaniel are ordered to the Iroquois on the 20th inst.; Master J. M. Grimes to the Powhatan; Assistant Paymaster J. W. Gordon to the Fortune; Salinaker David Bruce to the receiving sblp at Boston. Commander Leroy Fitch is detached from the Fensacola (Fla.) Navy Yard and waits orders; Muster J. C. McLean from the Idano and placed on sick leave; Midshipman J. C. Wilson from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Iroquois.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES A STORE TO LET IN NASSAU STREET, SUITABLE of J. CURLEY & BROTHER, 133 Nassau street.

A .- TO LEASE, PIRST FLOOR OVER JACKSON'S new store, on Fifth avenue, near Twenty-third street 28x85, desirable for a first class tablor's store; or would lease entire Upper Part together if desired. Apply to H. R DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue.

A STORE, 25X50. ON FOURTH AVENUE, TO LET wave, furniture, &c.: others from \$725 to \$4,250, in different localities and various remails.

B. FLANAGAN, 401 Fourth avenue.

A LARGE HALL, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE AND A Twenty-third street, to lease to Masonic lodges; newly and elevantly fitted up expressly for Masonic purposes; size 50:79; ceiling 15 feet. Apply to H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fitth avenue.

DUILDINGS, BOILER, ENGINE, SHAFTING, BELTING antisers Lois to lease or for sale, at low figures, formerly used as a silk factory, well located in Hardson City, FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 96 Broattray.

HALLS TO LET-ON FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS

MOST PROMINENT LOCATION JUNCTION, ONE

PENT OR SALE-WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, near Broadway, the Fremiers Nos. 147 and 149; 60% block; buildings on rear, 50% to on front, 40% 50, Apply to WILLIAM D. ANDREWS & BRO., 64 Water street. STEAM POWER TO LET-A WELL LIGHTED ROOM, 50x100 feet, with steady power. JOHN McLAREN, Third and Grana streets, Hoboken, N. J.

OTEAM POWER TO LET.—WITH ROOMS, 25X56, 25X59 and other sizes, in Centre, Elm and Twenty-second streets. Apply to G. F. HALL, 107 Elm street.

TO LET.-FIRST CLASS STORE AND BASEMENT B. Leonard a reet; possession immediately. Apply thesers MOONEY A Co. second in the control of the con Leonard a reet; possession immediately. TO LET-THE THREE LOFTS, 25X80, 29 WES Fourth street, and the building 12t Mercer street. It quire of GEORGE GUENTAL, 39 West Fourth street.

TO LET.-FOUR STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING NO. Gold street; drugs, tobacco or bardware.
J. D. WENDEL, 79 Maiden lane.

TO LET-MARBLE STORE 85 CHAMBERS STREET,
Opposite new Court House; a choice location for the
hardware traite; will be divided. Apply to W. IRVING
CLARK, 32 Pears street. TO LET-THE FIVE STORY STORES 169, 171 AND 181 Canal street. Apply to J. MILTON WATERHOUSE, 174 Canal street. TO LET OR LEASE LOFTS, WITH OR WITHOUT light manufacturing. Apply to GRIFFITH & BYRNE, on the premises.

TO LEASE. THE FOUR STORY BRICK BUILDING and Bukhend, between Rank and Bethune streets. In-quire of C. SHULTZ, foot of West Eleventh street, TO LEASE. THE CORN EXCHANGE MILLS, IN EAST Twenty-third street, 75:200, strong 5 story building, with or witnout Machinery; immediate possession and low rent. Inquire et 112 East Fourteenth street.

TO LEASE—THE STORES AND BASEMENTS NO. 1,138 Broadway and No. 213 Fifth avenue, connected and running through 100m Broadway to Fifth avenue. Also the Store and Basement No. 214 Fifth Avenue, corner of Two ty-sixth street. Apply to J. W. S. DEV, No. 60 Beaver atreet-

TO LEASE—ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN TENTH street and Union square, a very desirable Store for Piano war-tooms or similar business; 25 feet front on Broadway, with an L. 25 feet frond, on side, street; possession on or before May L. Address BANCROFT, box 2,946 Post office. TO RENT-THE LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STORES
In the new buildings, corner of Third avenue and Seventy
first street, size 18190, being very deep apartments; for living
will be partitioned off the rear if dearest; reut moderate is
good fenants. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, 28 Third ave
note (Bible House).

FOWER. B. KELLOGG, 50 West street.

5.1H AVENUE (NO. 164), NEAR TWENTY-SECOND
of street, Large and wide basemed store to let, high celling; about 50 feet deep; good light; with cellar.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES

A FINE POUR STORY, HIGH STOOP, BROWN STONE

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT. WITH IMMEDIATE possession, on West Twenty-second street, three story high stroop; new carpets and mostly new furnishing; lease to May 1, 1878, if wanted; rent, \$200 per monts.

JAMES R. EDWARDS, \$77 West Twenty-third street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET

SALE OR LEASE. THE HANDSOME FOUR STOR TO LET-A HOST OF PRIVATE HOUSES, THREE ond street, and Fifth and Eighth ave h. S. FRIEND, 704 Seventh a

TO LET-FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSE

In all parts of the city; rentals from \$990 to \$2,000; in al location and all in fine order. B. FLANAGAN, 401 Fourth avenue. TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED the four story brown stone House, No. 15 Fifth avenue, laquire of R. P. BERRIEN, 103 South Fifth avenue.

A NEW FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HIGH STOOP House 64 West Forty-eighth street, between Fitth and Sixth avenues, to let; \$5,500; also three story high stoop three rooms deep, near Eighth avenue, \$1,500; also three story high stoop House 222 West Forty-seventh street, near Broadway, \$1,500; modern improvements; postession May. For permits apply at 1 o'clock at 31 Crosby street. NICE LITTLE THREE STORY HOUSE, 258 WYO

FIFTH AVENUE, 127, BETWEEN NINETEENTH AND Twentieth streets, -To leave, unfurnished, Apply before

TO LET—A FIVE STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE and Store, 670 Sixth avende, near Thirty-finith street, also House 467 West Thirty-fourth street, near Tenth avenue, Aprily to ALBERT SMIFH, 515 Sixth avenue, near Thirty-first street.

TO LET-DWELLING HOUSES IN THE CITY OF NEW York; applications in person or by mail will receive York; applications in person or by mail will receis impt attention.

W. H. ROOME, 266 West Twenty-first street. TO LET-A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT HIGH

TO LET-IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, TWENTY-NINTH strate, a House, suitable for club; also furnished and unformished floors. Apply for houses or rooms at Everet Library, 688 Sixth avenue.

To LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR STORY BROWN atone high stoop House 107 Fast Seventeenth stress; near Fourth arenet; would be let for business purposes, J. C. BALLEY, 50 East Fourth street, near Bowery. TO RENT\_THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN

I stone House, Lexington avenue, between Fortleth an Forty-first atreets: 81,800. Apply for nermits. JOHN W. UNDERHILLI, 169 South street. 137 WEST FIFTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR SIXTE avenue.—Four story, brown stone front, lot 18,9x100 to getter with rear lot on Fifty-fourth acreet, inclosed as yard to let or for sale.

W. B. ROSS, 35 Wall street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET SECOND FLOOR to gentleman and wife for light housekeeping; modern improvements; references exchanged; 256 West Forty-night street; no moving in May.

HALL BEDROOM, WITH GAS AND CLOTHES-press, bandsomely furnished, in respectable location, at per month. Address LODGER, box 149 Herald office; rences if desired.

-DWELLINGS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UN H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth ave Branch office, 837 Sixth avenue HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET-Suitable for bousckeeping; bath, cas, &c.; family pn-28 Third street, near Second avenue.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM ON SECONI floor, front; complete for hight houseldeping; goo aborhood, and has three lines street cars. Call as 8 PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE ROOM THAN they require, will jet three or four handsomely fur-ied Roome, on suite or singly, to permanent parties on lerate terms. 116 Waverley place.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROUM TO LET-TO GEN at 44 Union square, adjoining Westmoreland and ne Everett Hotel.

CUIT OF FURNISHED ROOMS.—PRIVATE HOUSE, all modern improvements; suitable for housekeeping plano can be had; no children; \$11 25 per week. If and If Abingdon square, Eighth avenue. TO LET-FURNISHED, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION A one nice Room; genteel cottage; respectable, health neighborhood; for gentleman and wife housekeeping; pricesion month or 31 a week. Apply at 131 West Fifty this street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, ON SECOND floor; would sold one or two gentlemen; no ladies; gas, so. Apply to DRESSMAKER, No. 7 Great Jones street, near groadway.

1 COLLEGE PLACE, CORNER OF BARCLAY STREET
1 two blocks from the new Post office.—Furnished Room
to let; terms \$2 50 to \$3 per week. Inquire on second

7 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, -WITHOUT BOARD 9 BREVOORT PLACE (52 EAST TENTH STREET)

25 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, FIRST HOUSE men color, without with the color of the colo 123 WEST FORTIETH STREET, TO LET, TO Office, gas, hot and cold water; family strictly private.

164 PRINCE STREET.—A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE front Room, on second floor; fire and gas; also a half floor, set 50 per week.

A.—BROADWAY FLOORS TO LET, 811, BETWHE A. Eleventh and Twelfth streets, first and fourth; is mediate possession. Inquire in the store of W. EMBERSO TO RENT-UNFURNISHED, A FLOOR, SEPARATELY or together, in a very genicel tenement house in Rest Thirty-third strost, between First and Second avanues; real \$13 and \$12 per month. Apply at 205 Hudson street.

EYES AND BARS. ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EVES.—BAUCH & GOUGEL, MANN (formerly with Professor Bolssonness, of Paris), makers and inserters of the improved Bye, Bleecker street. N. B.—These eyes are ouddresd by the faculty.

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taining to billiards, at lowest prices. II. W. CULLENDER,
successor to Frictan & Collender, 735 Broadway.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND SEC A ond hand Billiard Tables, at extremely low prices; also portable Partor Tables. KAVANAGH & DECKER, corner Canal and Centre sta-

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